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AND MORE LAROR, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED, EMPLOYED BY THEM. Facts Developed by the Investigation of Trusts

Made by Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright-Figures of the Increases in Wages -Comparison With Former Conditions. Those who believe that the trusts are responsible for most of the evils which the citizens of this country complain of ought to take a day of some time and read a document which was prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, and issued by the Department of Labor last July. It is bulletin No. 29. It was prepared for the information and guidance of all those interested in labor matters. It so happens, however, that in view of the Democratic denunciations of trusts and of everybody and everything connected with them, and parucularly in view of the statements made that trusts, through the combination of interests represented in them, have thrown great numbers of skilled and unskilled laborers out of employment, bulletin No. 29 of the Department of Labor makes mighty interesting read-

that all the unkind things said about those combinations of interests and capital known as trusts are not true, and figures are given to back up every statement of fact that is made. A reading of this document and an examination of the figures and tables published therein shows not only that the trusts have not thrown large numbers of skilled and unskilled laborers out of employment, but that wherever several canles or several individual interests have been combined to form a trust the combination wed many more of both kind of laborers than were employed before consolidation took place. Further than that, the document shows, and it gives the figures to prove it, that pased number of laborers, both skilled and unskilled, have received higher wages than were ever paid by the individual companies united to form the trusts.

It appears that fourteen of these trusts were elected at random for the purpose of investienting the effect of the combinations of capilabor. In order to get at this effect avestigators of the Department of Labor he companies which combined to the fourteen trusts which were investigated. It was found that, generally speaking, the lowest wages paid by the individual companies were \$5 a week and the highest \$40 week These wages were compared with companies, and the result having been determined, the investigators turned their attention to a comparison of the number of skilled and unskilled laborers employed before and after consolidation. The result of this investigation brought to light the following facts: Under the trusts, the number of laborers

lying from \$5 to \$15 a week was decreased, while the number receiving from \$15 to \$25 a week was nearly doubled, and an extraordinary increase was shown in the number of vyces receiving from \$35 to \$40 a week. The investigation also showed that the unskilled laborers retained by the trusts under investigation received an average increase in their wages of 19.39 per cent, while the individual companies were only able to increase the wages of the same men for a similar period f time 16.97 per cent. According to the buletin the trusts were able to make even a better showing with their skilled labor. The average increase in the wages of these men since they have been employed by the trusts has been 13.17 per cent, while the individual only able to increase the wages eir skilled laborers, for a similar period

both skilled and unskilled, employed by the rusts with the number employed by the companies which formed the trusts is even more eresting. It was found that the total number of skilled laborers employed by the companies to give employment to 40,217 skilled laborers. As to unskilled laborers the buildtin shows that before the individual companies were of the Constitution. united they employed all told 43,669 men. Since bination they have employed 54,214 men. With the unskilled laborers the number receiving less than \$5 a week has considerably increased, for, to quote the bulletin, "the same

increased, for, to quote the bulletin, "the same combination is now putting out its products in a form which requires a great many low-paid laborers for packing, wrapping and labelling."

As to the average annual wages of skilled and unskilled labore before and after the formation of the fourteen trusts, the bulletin states that twelve of the trusts have increased their wages, while two report a decrease. For unskilled laborers, thirteen of the trusts have increased their wages, while only one has decreased them.

By way of showing what individual companies have been doing with reference to wages from 1807 to and including 1809, three instances were taken, and the result is recorded in the bulletin. In 1807 these three companies employed 15,639. Of unskilled laborers the same companies employed in 1807 10,509, and in 1809, 14,630. This, of course, shows an increase in the number of men employed, but a companies in the number of men employed, but a companies of the number of men employed by the trusts during the same period will show that the percentage of increase was much greater with the combinations than with the individual companies.

It is interesting to note that while there has been a great growth of corporations, labor or sanizations have greatly increased in membership during the past three years. As some one has put it, "while capital has been concentable to the same terms and no other, as are whites and blacks from any foreign labor." The filling of the hadron of the authority soldy on a declaration made as one step of the arguing and labelling.

In its product the filling of the hadron of the same transmit and filtered and prediction of an entire two root law. If it is law the thirteenth, fourteenth and filtered and filtered and filtered and filter law or not law. Missouri Compronies in the laboration and the constitution are not law, negro slavery can be maintained in all our Terristories and the constitution are not law the thirteenth, fourteenth, fourteenth, fourteenth, fourteenth, fourteenth, fo

That terrible period for the wage earners of this country which began in 1893 and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hundawn of the year 1897. Wages had been steadly forced down from 1893 till toward the end

WAGES RAISED BY TRUSTS of labor required for the production. A reduction of wages, therefore, results in an increase in the army of the unemployed, and any circumstances or combination of circumstances that will check reductions in wages, and hence the diminution of consumption by the masses, is a humane act, based on the soundest laws of economics and of progress. In 1899, this was what Mr. Gompers had to

The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course. It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced or at least maintained. The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character. At last we are realizing some of the fruits of the years of unceasing sacrifice, devotion and uninterrupted work of our fellow unionists."

In the following crafts the following in creases of wages have been made since 1897 Agents, increase in 1898, 10 per cent.; in 1899, 20 per cent. Bricklayers and stonemasons, increase in 1897, 10 per cent.; in 1898, 12 per cent.; in 1809, 25 per cent. Broom makers, increase in 1899, 10 per cent. Bicycle workers, increase in 1898, 10 per cent, and in 1899, 20 per cent Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, increase in 1898, 10 per cent.; in 1899, 25 per cent. Brickmakers, increase in 1899, 10 per cent. Blacksmiths, increase in 1899, 10 per cent. Brewery 15 per cent. Bakers, increase in 1899, 15 per cent. Bookbinders, increase in 1897, 5 per cent.; in 1898, 10 per cent.; in 1899, 25 per cent. Boot and shoe makers, increase in 1898, 5 per cent.; in 1899, 15 per cent. Carpenters, increase in 1897, 5 per cent.; in 1898, 8 per cent.; in 1869, 15 per cent. Cigarmakers, increase in 1898, 6 per cent.; in 1899, 10 per cent. Locomotive engineers, increase in 1898, 12 per cent.; in 1899, 30 per cent. Stationary engineers, Firemen, locomotive, increase in 1899, 10 per cent. Firemen, stationary, increase in 1899, 15 per cent. Horseshoers, increase in 1897, 10 per cent.; in 1808, 10 per cent.; in 1899, 10 per cent. Iron moulders, increase in 1899, 10 per Iron, steel and tin workers, increase in 1897, 5 per cent.; in 1898, 8 per cent.; in 1899, 17 per cent. Mine workers, increase in 1897. 12 per cent.; in 1898, 26 per cent.; in 1899, 40 per

This increase in the wages of mine workers is an interesting commentary on the strike

ASSORTED KNOCK-OUTS FOR BRYAN. Lawyer Charles A. Gardiner Uses Him Up on the Subject "Imperialism."

Charles a. Gardiner made an address last night at Camp McKinley, Seventh avenue and 125th street, on the constitutional problems involved in the Republican policy of expansion; taking up and answering one by one Mr. Bryan's arguments against the right of the United States to acquire and hold foreign territory as we are holding the Philippines He showed that our title, which Bryan calls defective, is good by succession of discovery by conquest, by purchase and by treaty; four recognized international services of acquisition, each sanctioned by our courts. No one contends that we "purchase the people," as Bryan puts it, or that they are "fixtures that pass with the soil." The sovereignty was (lawfully transferred to us and by the treaty, juternational law, and the rulings of our Supreme Court, the Filipinos now owe us allegiance The right to govern follows the right to hold, as our Supreme Court has decided, and Conernment, the court says, is in the discretion of Congress, although Mr. Bryan says we can establish no form at all without the consent which formed the fourteen trusts was 33,637. of the governed. Alaska and the Indian Terri-After consolidation the combinations were able | tory are and long have been ruled direct from Washington, although Bryan announces that o rule the Philippines thus is a violent abuse

Bryan's contention that the United States have no power to maintain a colony to be ruled at their pleasure, or to enlarge the territorial limits of the nation, except by the admission of new States, rests for its authority solely

sanizations have greatly increased in membership during the past three years. As some one has put it, "while capital has been concentrating its power, labor has been doing the same." This, of course, is simply another proof of the increased demand for labor. It anyhody wants figures here are a few:

In the American Federation of I abor the earolineut reported on Jan. 1, 1900, was 1,004.

The to the present time, and since Jan. 1, there has been a gain in the membership of the concentration of the proportion of

In the American Federation of I abor the enrolment reported on Jan 1, 1990, was 1,004, com. Ip to the prosent time, and since Jan 1, there has been a gain in the membership of \$\phi\_{\text{Accessory}}\$ (ii) the prosent time, and since Jan 1, there has been a gain in the membership of \$\phi\_{\text{Accessory}}\$ (iii) the problem of eight months. The gain in membership for the entire year of 1890 was 255,000. It may be of interest to quote from the reports of President Gompers of the American Pederation of Labor for the years 1833, 1807 and 1830. In 1803, President Gompers has the lossy in his report:

Since August of this year we have been in the greatest industrial depression this country has ever experienced. It is no exaggeration to say that more than 3,000,000 of our fellow tealpoyment and have been so since the time named. This lamentable industrial condition is attributed by many to various causes, and it seems to me that the accurate statement of them have is both requisite and appropriate, so that we may be better enabled to so frame our legislation that it may tend to a protest solution of the problem dependent upon the wage-workers for solution. Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood and contribute to the support at their fellows. In a society where such abnormal conditions prevail there must of necessity is a something wrong at the basic foundation.

In 1807, after the election of William McKinger, Mr. Gombers made the following remarks:

That terrible period for the wage earners of this country which began in 1883 and which

Bryan Banner for Wall Street to See. Men were at work at Rector street and Broad-

way yesterday putting up two 65-foot masts from which will be strung to-morrow a big Tammany fiall Bryan banner. The masts are of 1835, and it was variously estimated that belween two million and two and a half million
wage earners were unemployed. It is agreed
by all that the wage earners are the principal
consumers of American products, and it necessarily follows that a reduction in wages involves
a diminution in the power of consumption,
and consequently a proportionate decrease in
production, and, naturally, also in the force

Tammany Hall Bryan banner. The masts are
outside the curb line, one being in front of
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In a supplied to th HANNA CALLS ON M'KINLEY:

CONFERENCE IN CANTON OVER THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The President Not to Make Campaign Speeches No Delegations to Be Received in Canton -The Senator on His Way to New York Will Make No Prophecies of the Result. CANTON, Ohlo, Sept. 22.-Senator Hanna on eaving Canton this evening emphatically denied the Chicago report that be came to prevail upon the President to take a more active personal part in the campaign by going West

to make a few political speeches. "Such a thing was not talked of," he said "In fact, it was not even thought of. I merely stopped off here on my way East. I want to be in my Cleveland home to-night and expect to start for Eastern headquarters on Sunday night. I came this way to see the President I haven't seen him since the campaign opened and I wanted to talk over a number of things with him and to report to him on the progres

of the campaign in various lines." "Was anything new determined upon or anything old abandoned as a result of to-day's conference that you can announce?" "No, not a thing. We merely talked over

matters in a general way." "Will the President take a more active personal part in the campaign later?" "You must ask him. I am not authorized to speak for him.

"Is there likely to be a season of delegation "Is there likely to be a season of delegation visits to Canton, such as there was in 1896?"
"I do not think that probable. It seems to me that with the multiplicity of official duties the President has enough on his hands without being bothered by political crowds. The speaking campaign will be wide open by next week, and from that on it will be lively enough for all."

The Senator said campaign work was well organized in the West. He added that he was leaving the "claiming department" to others when asked for his views on the situation. He said this with a smile and a twinkle of the eye.

when asked for his views on a twinkle of the eye.

This is the first time since the President's renomination that Senator Hanna or any one else really close to the President has been authoritatively queted as to delegations and the President's personal part in the campaign. In an indirect way it has been said from time to time that the President would make no speeches and that delegations to Canton would be discouraged. It is well known, however, that up to a short time ago some of the campaign managers wanted Mr. McKinley to speak to delegations, and Cantonians have never entirely abandoned the hope that he would do so. At no time has it been expected here that the President would make a political tour. The President returned to Canton this morning accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou. They occupied a special car attached to the regular train, but did not wait for the car to be hauled up to the station. The President was among the first to leave the train. He mingled with the crowd until his carriage was reached. Mrs. McKinley was anxiously awaiting him at the house and before the team was returned to the stable the President and his wife went for a drive.

The noonday lunch was delayed until nearly

stable the President and his wife went for a drive.

The noonday lunch was delayed until nearly 2 o'clock for Senator Hanna, who came from Chicago at 1:35. The President and the National Republican Chairman were in close conference all afternoon and when train time for Senator Hanna arrived the President himself drove the team to the station, Secretary Cortelyou sharing the seat with him. Senator Hanna and Mrs. McKinley occupied the rear seat. There was a steady run of callers almost from the time the President arrived. David Armstrong, a leader among Cleveland workingmen, was one of the visitors. He is to speak in the Ohio campaign and came here to see the local committee as well as to get the inspiration of an interview with the President.

SENATOR STEWART FLAYS BRYAN

Says He Is a Demagogue of the First Water and Hurls the Charge of Treason at Him. CHICAGO, Sept. 22. - Senator William M. Stew art of Nevada, who supported Bryan four years ago, in a speech before the Commercial McKiny Club at 126 Market street to-day gave the Democratic Presidential candidate a merciless flaving. He said for such aid and comfort as Bryan was giving the rebels in the Philippines there was a provision in the Constitution mak there was a provision in the Constitution making it treason and providing a punishment. He said every soldier wearing the uniform of the United States who fell by the bullet of an insurgent was shot at the instigation of Mr. Bryan and his advocates in this country. He referred to Mr. Bryan as a demagogue of the first water, and urged every American who loved the flag and liberty to stand by law and order and vote for a continuance of prosperity by supporting William McKinley. The Senator was well received and as he hurled the charge of treason at the man he supported four years ago the 1,500 people in the half jumped to their feet and cheered.

The Senator began his speech by saying that in 1864 he heard the Democrats using the same arguments and making the same prophecies as in this campaign. Then it was claimed that the war was a failure and that claimed that the war was a failure and that the only way to attain a lasting reace was to trest with those in the rebellion. That, he suid, was what Mr. Bryan was doing to-day. He said there was never but one paramount issue in a campaign. Four years ago it was silver. "I followed Mr. Bryan four years ago, it was silver. "I followed Mr. Bryan four years ago," he said, "but I do not propose to follow him into treason against the flag and the Constitution it represents. Mr. Bryan proposes to surrender to Aguinaldo."

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS PARADE. About 10,000 in Line in an Evening Turnout -Senator Hanna Pleased.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.-Chicago Republican voters turned out in force last evening and marched eral regiments of Rough Riders in khaki uniforms in the parade. It is estimated fully 10,000 marchers were in line. Political leaders pronounced the pageant the best they had seen in ears.
"It was the finest thing of the kind I ever saw
"It was the finest thing of the kind I ever saw

in my life at this stage of the game," said Chair-man Hanna of the Republican National Com-mittee. "But wait until this time next month, man Hanna of the Republican National Committee "But wait until this time next month, and you will see a parade here that will break every record"

The reviewing stand was the balcony of the Auditorium Senator Hanna was the focus, and around him were Gov John R. Tanner, Attorney General E. C. Akin, Judge Richard Yates, Dr. T. N. Jamieson, Graeme Stewart, Chairman F. H. Rowe of the Republican State Committee; James McKinney, Senator W. E. Mason, Congressman A. C. Latimer, Major Beecher B. Ray, Volney Foster, Joseph Brucker, and a score more of prominent men. The parade was under the command of "Major-General" Lorimer. It lasted until late at night.

The Plaza Twenty-seven has decided to have no national ticket in the field this fall because Donelson Caffery refused to run at the head of the ticket and no one could be found to take his place. So Archibald M. Howe, the candi-date for Vice-Pres dent, will retre, and those voters who wish to reprove both of the old parties will do so by scratching come one elec-tor and writing in the name of another so as to be counted. the ticket and no one could be found to take



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CAMPAIGNING IN AN AUTOMOBILE. Bryan Makes a Trip Through His Home County

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 22.-Mr. Bryan introduced a decided novelty in campaigning to-day by making a trip through Lancaster, his home way. His first trip was to Waverly, twelve miles east of Lincoln, this morning. He reached there at 11 o'clock and found a crowd of 1,000 persons, largely farmers, waiting for him. It was an informal talk rather than a speech which he gave them. They were nearly all old friends of his, supporters in former campaigns, and the address partook more of a talk to old neighbors

than a campaign speech.

Trusts, imperialism and militarism constituted his theme. He said that the Republicans were denying that McKinley's policy in the Philippines and Porto Rico meant imperialism, while at the same time they were inthe Philippines and Porto Rico meant imperialism, while at the same time they were induling imperialistic practices and proposing imperial forms of government for each. This was a subversion of our present form of government, and was but the entering wedge for practices more in conformity with the empire than the republic. He said the Republicans seemed to be of two or three minds upon what constituted the paramount issue of this campaign. Some were insisting that it was the tariff and others the money question. These were important questions, he admitted, but the form of our government was much more important than any detail of its administration or any question purely economical. Imperialism means militarism. Already, in time of peace, the Administration has quadrupled the size of the army, and he appealed especially to those of his hearers who were of foreign birth to aid in warding off the attempt to fasten European practices upon this Government.

Mr. Bryan reached home again at 1 o'clock, and soon afterward started for Firth, seventeen miles south. In the evening he spoke at Hallam. Both these towns are in the large settlement of Hollanders. To these men Mr. Bryan raked of Imperialism and the Administration's sympathy with England in the war with the Boers. He said the American nation had ever been ready to express its sympathy through administrative channels with every republic struggling for existence, but the present Administration had supinely permitted the torch of liberty in the dark continent to be extinguished without even a word of regret.

THEATRICAL MEN FOR M'KINLEY. They Will Hold Daily Meeting on Broadway in the Theatre District.

The McKinley and Roosevelt Theatrical Prosperity League was organized yesterday to conduct a campaign among the actors throughout the United States against Bryanism. J. J. Sples is President, George W. June, Vice-President and Treasurer, and Albert Mellen, Secretary. Headquarters will be opened on Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Fortysecond streets, and it is the intention to hold moonday and evening meetings.

The idea of this league originated with a number of managers who recognize the great change in conditions in the amusement world which has come about since President McKinley was elected. Prior to that time many actors were out of employment, and the theatrical business generally was much less profitable than at present. business generally was much less prontable than at present.

At the meetings speeches on the issues of the day will be made, and numbers of those who are well known in the theatrical profession will contribute their services. It is believed that this will form a unique series of meetings which will be more attractive than the ordinary political meeting. The motto adopted by the league is "Let well enough

Appeal to Bryan Clubs to Work The National Convention of Democratic Clubs is to be held on Oct. 3 at Indianapolis under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, of which W. R. Hearst is the President. Yesterday the association issued an appeal to Democratic clubs all over the country urging them to activ ty and to send delegates to the convention. The appeal is signed by Bryan, Stevenson, Chairman Jones of the National Committee and President Hearst.

Senator Turner Looks for Democratic Vic-CHICAGO, Sept. 22 -- Senator George Turner of

Washington called at Democratic national beadquarters. Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge

SAY KEMPNER DID WELL. Standard Democratic Association Indorses the

Stand He Took at Saratoga. The Standard Democratic Association of

which has a membership of nearly 300, has strongly indorsed Otto Kempner for his action in supporting Comptroller Coler in the State Convention. Mr Kempner received yesterday this communication from Theodore Schafer, the Secretary of the club:

"I was ordered at a meeting of the association on Monday night last te write you a congratulatory letter on the position you took at the State Convention, and it is a pleasure that this duty has devolved on me and one that I gladly perform. When Democracy reaches such a state that the voice of the people is passed over as easily as a gust of idle wind, and when delegates selected by the residents of a district are sent to a convention to voice the wants of their constituents and are whipped into line to obey the behest of one or more so-called leaders, who propose to arrogate to themselves the power of choosing who the people shall have, whether they want him or not, it is nearly time to let these individuals know that there is a power behind them who can displace them from the pedestals they occupy, and where they pose as second Daniels come to judgment. I can only say in addition that the courage you displayed in voicing the wishes of nine-tenths of the Democratic party in this county, despite the protests of the other delegates, shows you to be a man who can properly represent the people and their wishes despite the orders of any so-called leader. And in your battle for a proper representation of the wishes of the voters of this and other districts I can assure you of the hearty support and good wishes of the Standard Democratic Association."

Against the Endless Chain of Prayer. NYACK, Sept. 22.-The endless chain of prayer for the defeat of McKinley has no advocates among the temperance women of Nyack. At among the temperance women of Nyack. At a meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union here vesteriay the endless chain movement was talked over an all spoke earnestly against it as not only being out of place, but also harmful to the temperance cause. "If the Nyack union had voted in favor of the endless chain of prayer for the defeat of President McKinley," said one of the members, "I should have left the organization at once. We have no right to bring politics into the union."

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ROCHESTER DEMOCRATS DIVIDED. The Croker-Murphy Faction and the Hill Fac- The Ex-Senator and Comptreller Will Open

tion Still Keeping Up the Fight.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 22.-The Hill men are keep the Twentieth Assemby district in Brooklyn, ing up the fight along the old lines in Monroe county, in an automobile and speaking on the strongly indorsed Otto Kempner for his action whether Mr. Croker or Mr. Hill is to have the run of things at campaign headquarters. There headquarters are. Chairman William C. Wehle is trying to run the Croker-Murphy campaign by a big banner as "Democratic Headquarters." James M. Nolan, who is a Hill man, has opened It is interesting and amusing to see the rivalry between the people who one leader to the other how things are progressing. Instead of harmony, which the faction headed by George Raines went to the convention at Saratoga to accomplish, there is an even greater rupture than before. Recently the Hill men presented a paper to Mr Wehle, signed by half a dozen of their colleagues on the County Committee, directing that the

chairman call a special meeting of the County

while signed by half a dozen of their colleagues on the County Committee, directing that the chairman call a special meeting of the County Committee. The object of the meeting was not specified, and Mr. Wehle says he could not see sense in cailing the rural committeemen away from their agricultural pursuits to satisfy the whim of politicians who are "out for trouble," so he has not called the special meeting, whereat the Hill men profess to be angry. James M. Nolan, President of the Monroe County Democratic Club, that has opened rival headquarters at 60 State street, is in the movement to bother Wehle. Nolan helped to defeat Wehle in the Eighteenth ward caucus last month. In their efforts to depose Wehle the Hill men are spreading all sorts of absurd rumors. One of these is that at the meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee in New York last We needay State Committeemen Hickey and Gerling, who are both Hill men were instructed to remove Wehle if he id not appoint a committee, of which Nolan was to be the controlling spirit, to take charge of the campaign. The absurdity of this yarn is apparent. The State Committee did not meet on Wednessay. There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the campaign. The absurdity of this yarn is apparent. The State Committee did not meet on Wednessay. There was a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which Mr. Gerling was present, but Richard Croker and Edward Murphy, Jr., were in full control, and it is hardly possible that they would give any instructions to depose their representative here. Pesides the State Committee, at which Mr. Gerling was present, but Richard Croker and Edward Murphy, Jr., were in full control, and it is hardly possible that they would give any instructions to depose their representative here. Pesides the State Committee, at whother the state Committee, on the suggestion of Chairman McGuire of the Executive Committee with the campaign of the of the many that the campaign of the sixty-one country chairmen in the State. Phis was done because it

MR. CROKER FLIES A KITE. Day and Night Warning to Madison Square That Liberty Is Menaced.

The Hon. Richard Croker went into the kiteflying business yesterday and floated a big streamer over Madison Square to warn the people of the danger from which he is anxious to rescue the nation. The banner bore this legend:
"Trusts and Imperialism Menace Liberty."
Twelve big kites kept it steady in the air.
At night Mr. Croker had his searchlight man
on the roof of the Bartholdi Hotel illuminate
the banner with red and green and white flashes.

Republican Mass Meeting for Italians. The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club of the City of New York will hold at the downtown headquarters, 132 Bowery, on Wed-nesday evening, a mass meeting for the Italian voters of the city. Italian orators will address the audience, and Italian literature will be dis-tributed. HILL AND COLER

the Campaign in Brooklyn. Chairman John L. Shea of the Democratic Executive Committee in Brooklyn announced yesterday that the big opening rally of the campaign in that borough would be held on Monday night, Oct. 1, at the Academy of Music, with officer and ex-Senator David B. Hill as the chief speaker. Mr. Shea did not say whether Richard Croker had been consulted as to the atrangements for the meeting, but he admitted that there was no expectation that the Tammany chieftain would participate in the gathering. It is understood that High McLaughlin insisted on having his old political chum, ex-Senator Hill, invited to open the campaign in Brooklyn in opposition to the wishes of James Shevlin and Senator P. H. McCarren Mr. McLaughlin contended that the honor was due to Hill in view of his many past services for the Kings county Democracy. officer and ex-Senator David B. Hill as the

of his many past services for the Kings county Democracy.
Senator W. F. Mackey spent Friday night in Brooklyn as the guest of Senator W. L. La Brooklyn as the guest of Senator W. L. La Brooklyn as the guest of Senator W. L. La Brocke, his chief becomer for first place on the State ticket. Yesterday morning, accompanied by Senator La Roche, he visited the Willoughby Street auction rooms and had a long talk with Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Shevlin and some of the other Democratic managers. There is a disposition on the part of the managers to "turn down" Mr. La Roche this year, and Senator Mackey pleaded hard with Mr. McLaughlin for his renomination, but left without receiving much encouragement. There is a feeling that La Roche is not strong enough to do the running in this crisis, and he is likely to be missed at Albany next year. Albany next year.

Mr. Slevlin has predicted that Brooklyn will

Mr. Slevlin has predicted that Brooklyn will give Bryan a majority of at least 10,000, and that Stanchfield will get 3,000 or 4,000 more.

Schenectady County Republican Ticket. SCHENECTADY, Sept. 22.-The Schenectady

County Republican Convention held this after noon nominated the following ticket: Member of Assembly, Andrew J. McMillan, renominated for a third term; County Clerk, James B. Alexander, renominated for a fifth term; County Treasurer, James Velverton, nephew of the late Edward Elifs. Resolutions were adopted indersing the national and State administrations.

Declines to Run for Assemblyman. Owing to pressing business engagements

Edward E. Black has been forced to decline the Resublican nomination for Assembly in the Third district in Brooklyn and W. R. T. Johnson: As been substituted for him on the ticket. The district has a normal Democratic majority of ever two thousand, but Mr. Johnson is a spirited young cam aigner and is determined to reduce it materially if not wipe it out

For Fall

dangerous Cold; it may "hang on" all Winter long. Yet it is an easy Cold to get rid of before the bad weather sets in and

the Cold settles into Grip. Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific, "77," restores the checked circulation, indicated by a chill or shiver, the first sign of taking Cold, starts the blood coursing through

the veins, and "breaks up" the Cold. "Seventy-seven" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets; fits the vest pocket.

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